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BIRTH.

At 2, Seward Road, Shanghai, on the 18th July,
the wife of Dr. Geo. A. Stuart, Nursing, of a
son.

DEATH.

At Bangkok, on the night of the 13th July,
Maden, daughter of William Muir, Borneo Co.'s
Mills, aged one year and eight months.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 27th, 1900

WHEN H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG passed through Hongkong on the 18th instant bound for the North, two important questions were naturally raised—In obedience to whose commands was he acting? and what object did he hope to attain? The first question remains unanswered. Who it was who actually appointed him Viceroy of Chihli and commanded him to leave Canton, we are still unable to say. The conviction is growing that KWANG HSU is still alive, and it appears possible that the appeals attributed to him are more than merely put into his mouth. But, though he may be alive, he is obviously still only a puppet in other hands, the hands of those whose authority LI HUNG-CHANG is upholding. The second question, what is the object at which LI aims, has been practically answered by the telegrams of the last two days. The trend of his diplomacy since his arrival at Shanghai has been to sound the foreign representatives as to the best terms procurable for his Government if they can restore the Ministers alive and throw overboard the "Boxers." With regard to the Ministers, though it is unsafe to pronounce any definite opinion, we may justifiably say that there is at least a chance that the rulers at Peking have held back their adherents from the last step. Otherwise LI HUNG-CHANG could hardly have ventured to assure the U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai that the Ministers were safe, for to do so if he knew or thought they were already murdered would be to involve himself in the crime and the punishment which must follow it; and among his other qualities: the Viceroy certainly possesses his share of caution. It is possible then that the Peking authorities have come round to the view that their best policy is to hold the

fugees at the British Legation as hostages and purchase the lightest terms obtainable in return for their surrender: This is the card which LI HUNG-CHANG has played against the Consuls at Shanghai—that is, against such of them as have consented to treat with him, and these are the American and, according to the *China Mail's* correspondent, the French, Russian, and Japanese representatives. This is the policy which many clear-sighted observers suspected when LI HUNG-CHANG's departure north became a certainty. Naturally the Consuls demand a definite proof of the continued existence of their imprisoned nationals before they can consider any terms at all. But, supposing that such proof is furnished, it is impossible to see on what basis any terms can be settled. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD's letter of the 4th instant to Consul CARLES at Tientsin announced the death of forty-four persons up to that date at the Legation, which makes it probable that all the nations' whose subjects are among the beleaguered have deaths to avenge, and, though the United States and, to a certain extent, Japan have given signs of placability, there are other nations who will be harder to appease. The party of Prince TEAR have gone too far to shelter themselves effectively behind the plea that the "Boxers" caused all the deaths and to save their own lives by requesting aid to stamp out the insurrection, thereby making other nations bear the brunt of the expense. In a way, it is a matter for congratulation that this solution of difficulty is not open to the Powers, because in the conflict of aims and interests no one can feel sure that Oriental diplomacy would not once more succeed in avoiding the payment of the greater part of the bill incurred. But, on the other hand, if a ready solution cannot be found and the Powers see nothing feasible except the advance of a force on Peking, they are confronted with LI HUNG-CHANG's reported threat—it can be called nothing less—that a massacre of the surviving foreigners will follow. A fortnight, however, from the 20th instant must elapse before the relief force can be ready to start, and in this interval there may be a faint chance of bringing the usurpers of the Imperial Government to their senses. Unfortunately the unrest in the Yangtze Valley appears to have grown considerably and to threaten the progress of negotiations of any kind. Cheered though we may be for the moment by the shadow of hope that Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD and the majority of his fellow-sufferers are still alive, the situation remains profoundly gloomy.

We understand that the men who went away with the *Cheng Yuen* launch have been captured at Canton, where they will be dealt with much more expeditiously than the crew who were imprisoned in Hongkong.

The five men arrested for committing an armed robbery near Shatin were brought before Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Evidence was given as to the prisoners being found in possession of the stolen property, and the case was adjourned.

A Chinaman who was yesterday fined \$2 for causing an obstruction complained that the Indian constable who arrested him ill-treated him by kicking and knocking him about. Mr. Hazland told him that he could take a summons out against the constable if he wished to do so. The constable is evidently a new hand, and His Worship warned him against ill-using his prisoners.

On Wednesday night Sergeant Cameron saw a Chinaman coming off the premises of the Cement Company at Kowloon carrying some iron bars. He arrested him, and yesterday the man was brought before Mr. Hazland. He said a man employed at the works had asked him to come down and carry the iron bars to his house, promising him ten cents if he would do so. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

A Chinaman appeared at the Magistracy yesterday to give evidence against a couple of barbers, whom he charged with assault. He said he was passing their shop at Wanchai with a woman when the defendants threw some sand at her. He remonstrated, whereupon they went for him, tearing his coat, banging him about the head, and otherwise ill-using him, telling him that he should mind his own business. They were each fined \$25, or two months.

The perpetrator of a burglary at Shaikwan on the 15th inst. was captured on Wednesday, and yesterday Mr. Hazland sentenced him to six months' hard labour, the first and last fortnights to be in solitary confinement. It was reported to the police that the house—little more than a kiosk—was entered by means of a hole made in the wall and that several articles of clothing, etc., had been stolen, the burglary not being discovered until later on in the morning. The police were supplied with a description of the stolen property, which included an umbrella. On Wednesday night a Chinese constable observed a man trying to sell an umbrella like the one stolen to a hawker, and he took him into custody. On his house being searched by Inspector Robertson several articles of clothing which had been stolen were found, together with some pawn-tickets referring to the remainder. The defendant admitted his guilt.

In the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported seven fresh cases of plague and six deaths.

The Dutch cruiser *Koningin Wilhelmina* left the harbour yesterday for Shanghai.

There has been a raid on the negroes of time-washing in the Western district during the week, 22 offenders having been fined \$10 each.

A Seoul telegram, dated the 12th inst., published by the *Asahi*, states that the Korean Imperial Household has despatched telegrams to Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, Austria, and Belgium, expressing its sympathy with those Powers with regard to the disturbances in North China.

It appears from the Shanghai papers that the "John Birch" who was drowned in the Yellow River on the 24th ult. was Mr. John Grant Birch, of John Birch & Co., Ltd. The raft on which he was travelling down the Yellow River from Lanchow was wrecked or broken up on the 24th of June last, and Mr. Birch was drowned, and all his kit lost. Captain Watts-Jones, who was with him, reached Ninghsia safely.

A Chinaman, who described himself in the first instance as a bricklayer and subsequently as an earth-cooler, was yesterday charged with stealing a two-foot rule and a pair of trousers. The complainant is a carpenter who is engaged on some repairs at 35, Queen's Road Central, where he is at present sleeping. On Wednesday afternoon he went out to get a drink of tea at a shop a few doors higher up, and on his return he found the defendant busily engaged ransacking his pillow-box and with a pair of trousers and a two-foot rule wrapped up ready for taking away. When he saw the complainant the man endeavoured to escape but did not succeed, the complainant seizing him and handing him over to the police. The defendant admitted the offence, but said that the complainant owed him money, and as he refused to repay him he thought he would help himself to his property. The complainant, however, denied this and added that he did not know the man. The defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour, a fortnight to be passed in solitary confinement.

At the Magistracy yesterday Li Long Po, who keeps a school at No. 2, Codrington Street, was charged with administering excessive corporal punishment to one of his pupils, a boy ten years old, named Leung Kan Sin. The boy said that on the 24th inst. the defendant struck him because he dropped a book on the floor. He first hit him with a piece of wood and afterwards with the school cane, striking him with great violence. The boy bared his back, which was seen to be covered with bruises evidently caused by a stick. Another boy corroborated and deposed to having fetched the complainant's mother. The complainant's mother said that when she spoke to the defendant he told her she could summon him if she liked. The boy's back was covered with marks which were not there when he went to school on Tuesday morning. The defendant said the boy's grandfather had told him to beat the boy because he was naughty. He called two or three scholars to prove this. His Worship told the defendant that according to English law a schoolmaster could flog a boy by way of lawful correction, but such flogging must not be excessive. He was quite satisfied that in this case the flogging was excessive, and the defendant would be fined \$25, or a month.

During the hearing of the charge of being a member of the Triad Society, preferred against a man named Man Hi, described as a "Boxer," on Wednesday afternoon, some interesting evidence was given by Tai Yauk Shan, who has made a careful study of Triad Society matters and is called upon to give evidence in such cases when any books or insignia have to be elucidated. He said he had examined the book produced, and which was found in the prisoner's house. The figures he could identify as illustrations of the founders of the Triad Society. The first one was Tsai Tak Chung, who established himself in the Fukkien province. The second was an illustration of Fong Tai Hung, who established himself in the Kwangtung province. The third was Ma Chin Hing, of the Kwangsi province. The fourth was U Tak Tai, of the Szehe provinces, while the fifth was Chan Kan Nam, the adviser of the five founders. The sixth illustration was Tin Yau Hung, who was first generalissimo of the Society. His original name was Lu Hung-kong. He was supposed to have been the officer who carried the descendant of the Emperor Chung Tsing out of the palace in his escape from Peking. He saw five flags with certain characters which, if filled up and translated, would read, "In obedience to heaven, carry out our desire." He also saw five flags with characters which translated meant, "In obedience to heaven regard the Ming dynasty." There were also seven flags with orders inscribed "Overthrow the T'ang and restore the Ming," and another set of five flags bearing the words, "The victorious society of Heaven and Earth." Exhibit "C" was the badge of office. He was the second in rank in the Society and was known as the Hung Kwan. He had the power to punish those who violated the regulations. The title of the office was Grand Guardian of the Hair Appointment, President of the Board of Punishment, Vice-President of the Board of War, promoted three times in succession—five times honourably mentioned, Commander-in-chief of the two capitals and 13 provinces, General Head of the Commissariat Department, and Head of the Treasury. He had the sign of Kwangtung Grand Lodge, the lodge of the sworn brothers. The prisoner was committed for trial.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

* SHANGHAI, 25th July, 8.24 p.m.

LI HUNG-CHANG DECLARES
SAFETY OF MINISTERS

In an interview with the United States Consul-General, Mr. J. Goodnow, Viceroy Li Hung-chang assured him that the Ministers in Peking were safe. Kang-yi, he said, had not been appointed to Canton.

YANGTZE MISSIONARIES FLOCK-
ING IN.

Refugees from the Yangtze valley Missions are arriving in Shanghai by hundreds.

PEKING RELIEF FORCE MAY
START IN A FORTNIGHT.

Tientsin on the 20th instant states hopes that the Peking Relief Force will start within a fortnight of that date.

* Delayed in transmission.

LONDON, 25th July, 7.50 p.m.

U. S. MINISTER'S DESPAIRING
APPEAL.

From Chefoo is wired the text of a letter from Mr. Conger, dated the 4th instant. It contains a despairing appeal.

THE WAR IN SOUTH
AFRICA.

LONDON, 25th July, 7.50 p.m.

CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING—LORD
ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

Considerable fighting has been going on in South Africa. Communications are now restored. Lord Roberts advancing eastward has reached Bronkhurst. General Broadwood captured five of Commandant De Wet's waggons.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.
By the courtesy of H.E. the Governor we are enabled to publish the following translation of a letter from the Acting Viceroy of Canton to Consul B. C. G. Scott, enclosing a copy of a proclamation which embodies an Imperial Decree of the 17th July:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING VICEROY
TO MR. CONSUL SCOTT.
Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that on 20th July I received an Imperial Decree, dated 17th July, ordering that protection should be afforded to foreigners, and missionaries of all nationalities. This I have embodied in a proclamation and I am issuing instructions to all the civil and military authorities to zealously protect the lives of foreign merchants, missionaries, and converts and all their valuables and property, whether at the open ports, or in the cities, villages or market towns; no laxity is to be allowed.

I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of the Draft of the Proclamation referred to.

I have, etc.
(Seal of Acting Viceroy).
B. C. G. Scott, Esquire,
H.B.M. Consul,
Canton.

PROCLAMATION EMBODYING AN IMPERIAL DECREE.
I had the honour to receive on 20th July, transmitted to me by telegraph, a decree dated 17th July, as follows:—

"The present conflict between China and the Powers originated in quarrels between the ordinary people and the Christians. Subsequently military hostilities commenced on account of the seizure of the Taku Forts. The Throne, rightly having deep regard for international friendship, was even at first stage unwilling lightly to break off relations and issued repeated orders for the protection of the Legations, besides instructing the Provincial Authorities to protect the missionaries. Now hostilities are still afoot, and the foreigners, merchants and others in China all require protection. Let therefore all the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors, make the necessary investigations and zealously give protection as is due by Treaty to all Foreigners, whether they are merchants and missionaries at the Ports, or living in the Prefectures or Districts of the interior. There must be no laxity.

"Last month the Japanese Secretary was assassinated, to our deep horror and dismay; then, with short delay, followed the murder of the German Minister. Now the latter was appointed to Peking to conduct international relations, and his sudden assassination filled us with great grief and affliction. It is our duty again to insist upon the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

"The Prefect of Shan Tien Fu and the Chihli Viceroy must instruct their subordinates each to make proper investigations, as to the losses and harm, except these caused directly by military operations, to the property of Missionaries and foreigners generally; in consequence of the rebel disturbances after the commencement of hostilities at Tientsin. When the various records are collected together action can be taken upon them.

"The recent acts of arson, robbery and attacks committed against law-abiding subjects by the revolted people are signal violations of what is right. Let the high provincial and military authorities make enquiry into the actual state of affairs and crush the hands of rebels as opportunity offers, so as to stop disorder at its fountain head.

"Promulgate this Decree."
It is accordingly my duty to promulgate this, and I call upon you, people and soldiers of the whole province, to learn and mark that this present conflict in the North arose from the disturbances of the "Boxer" rebels, and was not premeditated by either the Central Government or the Foreign Powers.

Now the natives and foreigners at all the ports are mutually at peace, and trade goes on as usual. The authorities must, of course, as ordered by the Decree, afford to merchants and missionaries alike at the ports and in the inland Prefectures and Districts, the protection guaranteed by the Treaties. Lawless ruffians who deliberately disobey the Edict, start rumours to disturb men's minds, and collect together to make disturbances, will most certainly be at once caught and straightway heavily punished. If any ruffians or members of illegal societies make pretence for giving annoyance in order to bring about a rising, troops are stationed in large numbers everywhere, and these will at once use severe measures to repress them. As to the soldiers and police, if these cause trouble or vexation, or do harm in any way, they will be punished according to military law. Let all tremble and obey.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LOCAL NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport *Nevea* arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon, having left Calcutta on the 12th inst. She had on board Captain Stockley, R. E., Commanding Officer, and Lieut.-Col. Waddell, I. M. S., P. M. O., Commanding Native General Hospital, and the following details:—The Bengal Sappers and Miners 4 officers, 2 British non-commissioned officers, 4 native officers, 189 men, 37 followers, 6 horses, 2 ponies, 18 mules and baggage; Native General Hospital, 8 officers, 2 warrant officers, 20 hospital assistants, 45 men and 145 followers; Transport Department, 11 followers, 5 bullocks, 20 mules; Staff, 1 horse and a syc, and baggage.

The *Petula*, *Wardha*, and *Vadala* left yesterday for the North, and the *Palanetta* for the South.

THE SOUTH CHINESE REFUGEES.

News has been received by the local mandarins from the North, says the *N. C. Daily News*, stating that a large number of Southerners, holding official posts in Peking, many of very high rank, have succeeded, after innumerable difficulties, in escaping from the capital for their homes south of the Yellow River. The Boxer leaders are said to have made quite large sums of money from the refugees, by issuing passes across the Boxer lines guaranteeing immunity from trouble and delay as far south as Changchou city, on the Chihli-Shantung borders, beyond which their authority ceases, being under the jurisdiction of the pro-foreign Viceroys and Governor. The prices demanded for these passes vary according to the standing and wealth of the applicant, viz.: Ts. 5 to Ts. 2,000. Each pass or passport is worded in the usual style of such documents in China, only that it is headed by the name of the Boxer Chief who issues the passport, whilst the paper is also filled on the borders and covers with various mystic signs. Accompanying each passport is a red cotton-cloth bag to hold the paper, to protect the document from being frayed and from rough usage on route. It is believed that this exodus from Peking was actuated by the reckless atrocities of the Boxers and Prince Tuan and Tang Fuhsiang's troops, and the receipt of news of the relentless enmity of the Russian and certain other troops against all Chinese at Tientsin and Taku. According to news so far to hand, received by the local mandarins, refugees from Peking with their passports got through Chihli province unmolested by Boxers, but that as soon as they got into Shantung they met Li Ping-hang's advanced troops en route for Peking, at whose hands some of the refugees received rough handling, whilst others were robbed of their all. As other troops proceed north refugees to the south, it is feared, will find great difficulty in travelling peacefully.

GENERAL OUTPOST NEWS.

Reports from Hankow state all quiet, everything much the same as usual. H.M.S. *Pique* is moored off the Bund and a Japanese man-of-war further down the river.

H.M.S. *Linnet* is at Kiukiang. Snipe at Wu-hu, *Hermione* at Nanking. The *Lee Yuen* took on board a large number of Chinese soldiers at Kiukiang on the 18th and disembarked them at Nanking on the 18th inst. The British and American Consuls at Chinkiang and Nanking advised the departure of all women and children from Chinkiang and Nanking by the first steamer leaving. The following missionary ladies and gentlemen from those ports arrived at Shanghai by the *Poyang* on the 20th:—From Nanking Miss Burke, Rev. Malone, Miss Dowe; from Chinkiang Mrs. Roche and two children. Mrs. de la Touche, Mrs. and Miss Weatherston.

At Ningpo everything is reported quiet, and there seems no imminent prospect of trouble there. There is a large exodus of Chinese passengers from the river ports to Shanghai, averaging from 350 to 500, many of whom are encumbered with their household impedimenta. The coolie class, of whom a large percentage of the passengers by these boats consists, seem to have got a scare of a most abnormal nature, and it only remains for the fleets of the Foreign Powers to establish a sense of security among the Chinese.

It is said that on hearing that the *Torrible* was coming to Chefoo, the Tientsin, a precautionary measure against accidental firing by the garrison, had the breeches of the guns of the fort removed to his Yamen. There are a great number of missionaries at Chefoo from the outlying districts awaiting the turn of events. No trouble is anticipated, and the natives are bringing in the food stuffs as usual.

NEWS VIA JAPAN.

THE "LOGAN" REPORT.

The U.S. transport *Logan* arrived at Nagasaki on the 16th inst. having left Taku on the 18th inst. The transport brought some 68 refugees from Tientsin.

According to news received by the vessel, an engagement between the allied forces and the Chinese troops took place on the 11th inst. The casualties to the foreign force amounted to 100.

Several days before the transport sailed, a small party of foreign troops, reconnoitring south of Tientsin, discovered a number of Krupp guns, mounted in native houses and commanding the river. The reason for the guns not having been used before their discovery, was owing to the fact that the Chinese losses have been so great of late, they could not find men who understood the mechanism of the guns.

On the 9th inst. an engagement took place south-west of Tientsin and the losses sustained by the Chinese troops amounted to 400. During the engagement, 6 Japanese were killed, the only casualties to the allied forces.

The march on Peking will not be attempted until the first week in September. At the least, 80,000 troops will have collected at Tientsin by the above date.

The Chinese troops are jubilant over the ineffectual attempt of Admiral Seymour's column to relieve Peking. They claim that they are in a position to resist the attack of an army of 200,000 men.

The foreign settlement in Tientsin is gradually being destroyed by the large guns of the Chinese troops.

COREA.

FEAR OF TROUBLE.

The Chemyun correspondent of the *Kobe Herald* writes on the 7th instant:—Great uneasiness is felt throughout Corea amongst a large number of people, including both foreigners and Coreans. It is feared that some uprising or trouble is near at hand. Reports of a Boxer invasion and thousands of Coreans waiting to join them, gain some credence. The China trouble has given quite an impetus to trade in the various ports. The warehouses are being opened, and grain, chiefly rice, is now laying in huge heaps on the bunds ready for exportation to Japan. To add to the anxiety Japanese soldiers are put on patrol during the day in the Japanese settlement. The presence of Russian warships in good numbers also causes us to think we are near some change, or trouble, which indeed must come before long.

Some weeks ago the Chinese Minister when passing through one of the southern ports, and met by his own countrymen was heard to say, when being asked by one of them if the report was true about the attack on the foreign residents,—"Oh, we will soon get rid of them, out of the country." A gentleman who speaks Chinese was standing near enough to hear his boasting remark and a very hot conversation followed. It is a fact that the resident Chinese in Corea feel in danger and for the present are eating very humble pie, as the least act of theirs savouring of Boxerism, will make another act on their part impossible. The whole of the Chinese have left Vladivostok and on calling at Fusan to learn where they may proceed to were kept on board like so many convicts, having to remain some days in Fusan on account of a death on board.

We ought to feel quite safe, considering the assurance given by the Emperor of Corea the other day, when he asked all the foreign representatives to meet him at the palace. He assured them they were perfectly safe in his kingdom and he could promise them he would preserve order and give every protection to life and property. Not only was this said, but a gallant general of the Korean government thought it would be a good thing for Corea to send a thousand soldiers to assist the powers in quelling the rebellion in China, which the Emperor also said was a good thing. Personally I do not think there is the least need of fear of a rising of any Boxer element against foreigners here.

What the feeling is with regard to the matters between Japan and Russia is quite another matter. Corea is divided against itself. It is certain both countries have a power in the ruling of the affairs of the government although they work behind the scenes, and Coreans, like other people, can see that the China question may bring about a Corean question.

A local light-keeper had occasion not long ago to send his son, who was ill, back to Singapore by a passing steamer. His report was that he was "I beg to bring to your notice that my son still laid up with sick. He complained to me that he filled two or three kinds of diseases contained in his body. The medicines which we have at the light-house are useless to him."

THE RECEPTION OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

The following letter appears in the N.C. Daily News of the 24th inst. to THE EDITOR OF THE "SOUTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir.—The Committee of this Association sent the following telegram yesterday morning to the Hongkong Committee:—

"Understanding that the Governor is giving a guard of honour to Viceroy Li Hung-chang, would urge you, considering the situation at Peking, to protest against any official mark of cordiality being extended to this representative."

The Hongkong Committee replied as follows:—"Too late—mischief done—received this morning early, seventeen guns, full guard, streets lined with troops."

Apparently Li Hung-chang is no longer Viceroy of Canton with whom official relations were established, but claims to be Viceroy of the rebel province of Chihli, appointed either by the Empress Dowager, or by the rebel Government of Prince Tuan, with whom the Powers are at war.

It is means of communication are such that he can receive an Edict conferring the appointment he must be in a position to obtain information regarding the foreign residents of Peking, and if information, satisfactory guarantees should be forthcoming as to their safety.

So long as there continue to be grave reason to fear for the lives of foreign men, women, and children in the capital of China, it appears to the committee of this Association that no British official is justified in recognising, much less in honouring, as Her Majesty's representative, a Chinese official representing the political party responsible for the existing condition of affairs.

As showing the opinion formed on this subject in England, when the first intimation of Li's impending appointment was made known, the following extract from a leading article in the Times of the 12th of June is of interest:—

"The Powers are not likely to be fooled again into tolerance of a regime which openly flouts them one and all; and not even the anticipated appearance on the scene of that wily and well-known *deus ex machina* Li Hung-chang is likely to produce its wonted effect. With the reputation of a reformer, Li Hung-chang is in reality one of the most astute instruments of reaction, and his command of the methods of Oriental negotiation has more than once enabled him to play off China against the Powers, and the Powers against each other. But that was when they were only too ready to play the game themselves. They now know that it is no game they are playing, but a grim conflict in which they are all equally concerned for the elementary interests of Western civilisation in China, and so long as they are united it is certain that neither Li Hung-chang nor even the Empress Dowager herself will be allowed to prevail against them."

F. ANDERSON,
Chairman, China Association.

19th July.

CHINA V. THE POWERS.

In a letter to the Times of the 23rd ult. Mr. H. S. Halliwell sums up the causes and growth of the present state of affairs in China as follows:—

"The Empress Dowager had got it into her mind that foreign Powers were growing afraid of her foreign-drilled armies. Italy had given up her demands for concessions when they were insultingly refused. Herr von Bülow's warning to China, on February 25, 1899, had proved little better than frothy words. Chinese militia had attacked the British forces in our Kailash concession without due punishment to the Government. French naval officers had been assassinated near Kwan-chang-wan, and the French force sent to the spot had been attacked by a large force of Chinese militia, without China being properly called to account, and this only a few days before the secret Edict was issued. Two months later, on February 13 last, a band of Chinese soldiers, or militia, had crossed our Burmese frontier and attacked our police, wounding Captain Taylor and Captain Holloway and four Gurkha police, without the Chinese Government being duly punished. Edicts which practically promoted the massacre of Christians had been issued one after the other without any steps being taken to bring the Chinese Government to its senses. Refuse had been refused to the Greek Kalends. All the concessions which tended to open up the country to trade had been rendered nugatory, and only vain remonstrances had been provoked. The Powers of Europe, either from mutual antagonism or owing to the rapid increase of China's drilled forces and modern armament, were apparently cowed by China's truculent attitude. The gods make those mad whom they wish to destroy. The Empress Dowager and her reactionist party have become mad with malice, ignorance, conceit, and hopes for revenge. Hence the present position of affairs."

LI'S COFFIN FOR SALE.

Li Hung-chang's coffin was put up for auction at Marseilles on the 23rd June under singular circumstances. During his globe tour of 1896 Li carried with him wherever he went a coffin in which, in case of death, his remains were to be conveyed to China. When embarking for home at Marseilles, Li seems to have considered the coffin a useless freight. At any rate, he left it at the hotel, and the proprietor, not caring for his weird souvenir, passed it on to the Customs House, where it figured in the periodical sale of unclaimed belongings. There was no bidder.

JEWS IN CHINA.

At a meeting of the Jews' College Literary Society in London, Mr. Marcus N. Adler read a paper upon the Jews in China. He traced the history of the Jews in China from the time of the discovery by some Roman Catholic missionaries, about 300 years ago, of a Jewish colony at Kai-fang-foo, in the province of Hunan. The Jews in China were in a fairly flourishing condition at that time, but the colony, which was believed to date from the time of the second Temple, had declined; after some years the missionaries were expelled from China, and nothing more was heard of the colony until 1850, when it was reduced to such straits that, in order to relieve their distress, they sold to the Protestant missionaries at Hongkong sixty of their manuscripts and some scrolls of the law for £300. Most of these manuscripts were now in the possession of the Society. The promotion of Christianity among the Jews in China was also to be found in the British Museum and at the University of Oxford. At the time of the Taiping rebellion the synagogues were demolished, only a few Jews remained, and the colony was on the point of extinction when the Jewish community at Shanghai came to their assistance, and had recently offered either to rebuild their synagogues and send them teachers, or provide for them in Shanghai.

DIARY OF THE CRISIS.

May 23.—Rebels burn stations between Peking and Paoingfu. Belgian engineers and other refugees start from Paoingfu to cut their way to Tientsin.

May 29.—Communication with Peking after temporary interruption restored. Troops start for protection of Legations.

May 30.—330 guards arrive at Peking.

June 1.—Supposed incendiaries at Tientsin.

June 2.—Murder of Revs. Norman and Robinson. Paoingfu refugees reach Tientsin.

June 5.—Railway intercourse between Peking and Tientsin finally destroyed.

June 7.—Large allied force lands at Taku.

June 9.—Detailed message from Sir C. MacDonald to Consul Warren at Shanghai.

June 10.—Admiral Seymour starts with 800 allied troops for Peking. Telegraphic communication with Peking ceases.

June 11.—Murder of Japanese Chancellor at Peking.

June 13.—Baron von Ketteler, German Ambassador at Peking, murdered. Rioting at Yunnanfu.

June 15.—Hsinan leaves Hongkong with 600 men from Hongkong Regiment and Asiatic Artillery. Chaps in Tientsin native city burnt.

June 16.—Admiral Seymour cut off from Tientsin. Terrible takes 300 Welsh Fusiliers and Engineers from Hongkong.

June 17.—Taku Forts attacked and captured by allied warships. Chinese bombardment of Tientsin begins.

June 19.—Admiral Seymour reaches a point 25 miles from Peking, but is compelled to retreat.

June 21.—Terrible reaches Tongku.

June 22.—Two attempts to relieve Tientsin fail.

June 23.—Successful third attempt to reach Tientsin. Chinese remain in force in the neighbourhood.

June 24.—All Legations at Peking destroyed except British, French, and German.

June 25.—First Indian transport starts for China.

June 26.—Admiral Seymour relieved and back in Tientsin.

June 29.—Message from Sir R. Hart reaches Tientsin.

July 1.—Condition of Peking reported desperate.

July 4.—Last letters to hand from Sir C. MacDonald and Mr. Conger written at Peking. 44 killed and 83 wounded at the Legation to date.

July 9.—Nerbudda, first transport, reaches Hongkong.

July 11.—Heavy fighting at Tientsin.

July 14.—120 more Welsh Fusiliers leave Hongkong for North. Allies capture Tientsin native city with a loss of 775 men.

July 17.—Li Hung-chang appointed Viceroy of Chihli. State of war on Amur River.

July 18.—Li Hung-chang arrives at Hongkong and leaves for Shanghai.

July 20.—Reported appeal of Chinese Emperor to Japan. Alleged receipt of message from Conger at Washington.

July 21.—Consul Carles receives Sir C. MacDonald's letter of the 4th inst. I.M.C. staff safe on this date.

July 22.—Li Hung-chang reaches Shanghai. Madras Light Infantry reach Hongkong.

July 23.—Proposed Russian Service at St. Paul's for Peking refugees postponed.

July 25.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

July 26.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

July 27.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

July 28.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

July 29.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

July 30.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

July 31.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 1.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 2.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 3.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 4.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 5.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 6.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 7.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 8.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 9.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 10.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 11.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 12.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 13.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 14.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 15.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 16.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 17.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 18.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 19.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 20.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 21.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 22.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 23.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 24.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 25.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 26.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 27.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 28.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 29.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 30.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

August 31.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

September 1.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

September 2.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

September 3.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

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September 28.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

September 29.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

September 30.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

October 1.—Threatening appearance of the Yangtze region.

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LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M. M. steamer *Ernest Simons*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 a.m., for this port.

The N. F. steamer *Braemar* sailed from Portland, Oregon, on the 24th inst. for Japan and Hongkong.

The O. & O. steamer *Doric*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 30th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port on the 20th inst. via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 10.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th July, and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai.

The Silk ex *Empress of India* arrived in New York on the 25th July.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th July, and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai.

The Silk ex *Empress of India* arrived in New York on the 25th July.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th July, and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai.

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The Silk ex *Empress of India* arrived in New York on the 25th July.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 5.30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANTON ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND FIRE EXTINGUISHING COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 4th day of August, 1900, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. LI YUK TONG, of the Wing Lo Un Fung, No. 89, Bonham Strand, the Liquidator of the said Company.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1900.
C. EWENS,
Solicitor to the above named Liquidator.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Company are now EXHIBITING, in the Store of Messrs. KATSE & CO., a selection of GAS COOKERS, GRILLERS, HEATING STOVES, BATH WATER HEATERS, &c., &c. Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SANDAKAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAUSANG,"
Captain R. Cox, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m.
Cargo for KUDAT can be transhipped at SANDAKAN.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SOUABAYA AND SAMARANG.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHUNSAUNG,"
Captain Butler, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.
Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 28th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1900.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ALEZIA,"
Captain Knuth, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st August, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1900.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready to-morrow and will contain—
Leading Articles—
Affairs in North China.
The Relief of Beijing and Afterwards.
The Sanitary State of the Colony.
The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
The Crisis: Telegrams.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Sanitary Board.
Supreme Court.
Occasional Notes.
The Crisis in China.
A Day School for Kowloon.
The Light-Draught Gunboat "Argus."
Narrow Escape of H.M.S. "Goliath."
The Health of Hongkong.
Hongkong Jockey Club.
The United Asiatic Oriental Agency, Limited.
Canton.
Santon.
Correspondence.
Indian Famina Relief Fund.
Hongkong and Port News.
Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, \$2.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"
Captain Moore, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at Noon.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this twin screw Steamer.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PROMETHEUS,"
Captain Day, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th September.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
Goods undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 1st prox.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"JAVA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAIT.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Madras, &c. ex ss. *Lodianna*.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 p.m. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 1st August, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

A. M. MARSHALL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1900.

WO FAT & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

No. 11, LEE YUE STREET, EAST.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900.

NEW GOODS.

PLENTY

IN

HAND.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

D. NOMA,

12, Beaconsfield Arcade,

Opposite the City Hall,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1900.

1766

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. W. WATTS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 28th July, 1900, at 2.45 p.m., at CLOVELLY, FRANK ROAD,

THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
HALL & HOLTZ DINING ROOM SUITE,
SIDEBOARD with MIRRORS, DINNER
WAGGON, MOROCCO COVERED
CHAIRS, EXTENSION TABLE, GLASS,
CUTLERY and ELECTRO-WARE, OIL-
PAINTINGS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c.

TAPESTRY and PLUSH COVERED
DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ENAMELLED
RATTAN CHAIRS and OYSTER COILERS,
TABLES, FENDERS, OVERMANTLES,
CHENILLE and LACE CURTAINS,
STAIR CARPET, RUGS, &c., &c.

Double Brass Mounted IRON BED-
STEADS, MARINEBURK-MADE WARD,
ROBBS with BEVELED MIRRORS,
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET
TABLES, TOILET SETS, LINEN,
&c., &c.

And
BATHROOM, PANTRY, LAUNDRY and
KITCHEN REQUISITES.

Also
A Large Quantity of FINE PLANTS in
FANCY and other POTS.

On View from Friday, the 27th July.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—As Customed.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900.

2064

AUCTIONS

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 360.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 3 p.m., are published for general information.
By Command.

F. H. MAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1900.

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, at Quarry Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N. S. E. W.			
			ft. ft. ft. ft.			
1	1	Quarry Bay	00' 0" 00' 0" 175' 0" 175' 0" 10' 0" 148' 0"	3,301	45	1,004

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 361.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 3.15 p.m., are published for general information.
By Command.

F. H. MAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1900.

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 3.15 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N. S. E. W.			
			ft. ft. ft. ft.			
1	1	Bural Building	70' 0" 60' 0" 87' 0" 63' 0"	3,301	45	1,004

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 362.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 4 p.m., are published for general information.
By Command.

F. H. MAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1900.

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 4 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Hung Hom, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N. S. E. W.			
			ft. ft. ft. ft.			
1	1	Hung Hom	200 200 100 100	20,000	230	32,000
2	2	Hung Hom	200 200 100 100	20,000	230	32,000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. K. GIBSON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, RICHMOND TERRACE, on

TUESDAY,

the 31st July, 1900, commencing at 2.45 p.m.,

THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars can be seen from Catalogue).
Terms:—As Customed.
On View from Monday, the 30th July.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
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Hongkong, 26th July, 1900.

2063

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

A POWERFUL TWIN-SCREW RIVER STEAMER, very suitably fitted to carry a large number of passengers and cargo.

For Particulars, apply to
BANKER & CO.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1900.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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Interest for 12 Months Fixed 5 1/2 %.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899.

19

BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

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On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 5 1/2 % per annum
" 6 " 6 % " "

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places both in Japan and abroad.

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TAKESHI DOKI,
Manager.

Taipei, 20th November, 1899.

200

THE BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN LIMITED.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
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£235,000

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1900.

3

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SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
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Hongkong, 24th March, 1900.

20

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1900.

18

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

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D. Meyer Moses, Esq.

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Comfortable and Cheap.

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Excellent Accommodation, \$2.50 per day.
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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China having European
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Every Household Requisite. Depot for
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Best Goods, Lowest Rates. Fry Charles
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Silks, Gauzes, Crêpe Shawls, Chinaware,
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thers, 88, Queen's Road Central.

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EASTERN ACETYLENE LIGHTING
Company, Head Office, 62A, Queen's
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lowest rates.

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Amateur's Requisites a Specialty.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
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Rattan Chairs, Matting, Bamboo Blinds,
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Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods,
Cashmere Shawls, Spanish Wines and
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Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Table Covers,
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WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL,
Wholesale and Retail Importers and
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in Silk, Linen and Cotton, Grasscloth and
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chants.

MORE & SEIMUND,
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AH-MEN, HING-CHEONG & CO.,
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters, Queen's
Road Central, Old Club Site.
Branch: A-MAN, opposite City Hall.

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,
Naval Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
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HUNG YUEN,
Outfitters, Shirt Makers, Hatters, Hosiers,
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Queen's Road.

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Tailors, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Hatters,
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all kinds, 50, & 52, Queen's Rd. Central.

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Outfitters, Piece Goods, Underwear, Shoes,
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Wholesale and Retail Havana and Manila
Cigars, Egyptian Cigarettes, Dealers in
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VICTORIA CIGAR DEPOT,
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12, Queen's Road
and Calle Almagro, Manila.

AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY
AT
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CHADWICK KEW
(LATE OF POATE & NORRIS).
Hongkong, 15th September, 1899.

THE BOXER MOVEMENT.

II.

The following is the continuation of the re-
port of the Tientsin Agent of the American
Bill Society on the rise and spread of the
"Boxer" movement, for which we are indebted
to the *Shanghai Mercury*. The first article
appeared on the 13th instant.

The latest reports (up for Jan. 31st) are simi-
lar to the earliest ones—almost no leaders have
been arrested and the officials are still inactive.
An Imperial Edict of last month warns officials
not to confuse the patriots who are drilling for
national defence with rioters, and to be cautious
in awarding punishments. Meanwhile the situa-
tion is, as the missionaries have repeatedly
stated, hopeless. There is united and determined
pressure from the foreign ministers. The mis-
sionaries are still aiding and protecting as much
as possible all native Christians who come to
them, and the Roman Catholic Bishop at Chi
Nan Fu reports that he has five thousand re-
fugees in his care—a figure which gives some
idea of the ruin which has been wrought. The
officials will doubtless pay all claims for lost or
damaged property (under pressure), and in fact
the London Mission already reports that in one
district the Magistrate has paid claims to the
amount of Taels 2,400. But the mere payment
of claims does no good, and the fact that no
punishments are awarded means much in a
country like China. To a Chinese it means
that the claims are settled under compulsion,
but that the acts of the Boxers are approved by
the Government. The bitter past, with its
murders and pillaging is all to go for naught
if the Chinese have their way. Two years ago
the Germans required the dismissal of Li Ping
Heng, the governor under whose rule two
priests were murdered, and the Edict in the
Peking Gazette, dismissing him, contained
the words *gung pu ti gung* (not to be
mentioned for employment again). This
same man has just been put into a new and
highly influential position, created for his
sole use, where his power is almost unlimited.
Recently this Li Ping Heng, once in disgrace
(?) but now high in office and favour, recom-
mended to the Throne, as one loyal and patriotic
and to be implicitly trusted, Yu Hsien, the late
governor of Shantung, who, after eight months
of rule, during which he gave a new lease of
life to the Boxers, has left a track of ruin be-
hind him. Such is Chinese duplicity—such is
China's hopelessness. I am indebted for most
of the facts presented above to Dr. H. P. Porter
and Dr. A. H. Smith, who have been in the centre
of the trouble from its beginning.

The "Boxers" continue to add to their num-
bers, and they are spreading quietly into Chihli,
moving north towards Peking. There is per-
haps less demonstration on their part, but from
the quiet but unceasing recruiting they are
doing, and the spreading of the movement, it is
evident that some great outbreak is planned.
Well informed Chinese tell me that "I Ho
Chuan" is but a new name for the old "White
Lily Sect" which has never really died out and
is at the bottom of this new organization. At
all events, the whole thing is now on a gigantic
basis, and the fact that the working men of the
best class are swelling its numbers makes it a
matter more serious than is commonly supposed.
Having stirred up so much trouble, and on ac-
count of the New Year holidays, they have
rested from their pillaging (though religious
work in Shantung is out of the question), but
we may soon expect some great outbreak unless
the foreign ministers take vigorous action and
back up such action by substantial threats.
Large numbers of the Boxers are now in this
vicinity as well as that of Peking, and it
requires but a spark to ignite Chihli as Shan-
tung was set into a blaze. I am leaving for
Peking and vicinity next week, and will let
you know the condition of the country as soon
as I can get the reports of my men and others.

I am enclosing copies of the Imperial Edict
and Viceroy's proclamation recently issued
under pressure from the foreign ministers.
Even after these documents were published there
was no diminution in the enlisting, drilling or
impudence of the Boxers. Large gatherings
were held outside the South Gate of the city,
where inflammatory speeches were made by Boxer
leaders, not one of whom has been arrested. To
enforce the Edict, several half-grown boys were
arrested, and are now exhibited in chains on
the streets, while prominent and well known
leaders are permitted to go free. The large
gatherings however, have ceased, though
the Boxers still declare their intention of
carrying on the "good" work. Every village
and hamlet in this vicinity has its branch or-
ganization, and the drilling has been carried on
next to our foreign settlement. An important
feature of the ceremony seems to be knocking
the head three times, on the earth towards the
south-east, after which they rise and begin pull-
ing their ears, stretching their mouths and
going through all sorts of fantastic gestures,
until they fall to the ground in a stupor. They
act very much like the famed dancing Dervishes,
and in the midst of their "fits" utter strange

language which is supposed to be spiritually
inspired. They believe that an army of invi-
sible soldiers supports them and that they are
safe from rifle-shot and sword, and this faith,
which is doubtless real faith leads them to fear-
lessly commit acts of lawlessness. Slanting is
quieter, the trouble seemingly advancing to North
Chihli. As the members are largely from the
farming class, it is hoped that the arrival of
spring and seed time will take them to their
fields and thus the matter end, but their present
concentration indicates a desire on their part for
one grand slaughter before they separate, and
this may and may not come to pass.

Copy of one of many of the "Boxer" placards,
posted everywhere in the North of China, in-
cluding cities, towns and villages.

THUS SAYETH LI, THE GOD OF WEALTH
AND HAPPINESS:—
On account of the Protestant and Catholic
religions the Buddhist gods are oppressed, and
our sages, thrust into the background. The
Law of Buddha is no longer respected, and the
Five Relationships are disregarded. The anger
of Heaven and Earth has been aroused and the
timely rain has consequently been with-
held from us. But Heaven is now sending
down eight millions of spiritual soldiers to
exterminate these foreign religions, and when
this has been done there will be a timely rain.
In a short time there will be an encounter of
weapons, and the soldiers and people will suffer
calamity. People ought to hasten and rejoice
the Buddhist faith as soon as possible. The *I
Ho Chuan* can protect the Government and
give peace and protection to the people, and the
parents of families having seen this notice must
make it known to others and thus avoid calamity
to their families. Those who fail to publish it
will suffer. If the foreign religions are not
destroyed there will be no rain.

(Note.—This was scarcely issued when there
was a plentiful fall of snow.)
The foreign Ministers in Peking having
unitedly demanded an Edict to put down the
Boxers, the following was issued by the Viceroy,
after the Imperial Edict of similar tenor:—

THE IMPERIAL EDICT.
"The Tsinli Yamen has memorialized U.S.
strictly to prohibit the Boxer Society. From
telegrams sent by the Governor of Shantung
last year we learnt that the Boxer Society in
every district were opposing religions, and
exciting risings everywhere, even so far as
southern Chihli. We have already repeatedly
authorized the Governors of Chihli and Shan-
tung to send troops to suppress them. Such
kinds of secret societies which collect members
from the people and cause trouble excite the
ignorant people if they are not strictly pro-
hibited, and the trouble is likely to be widely
and vigorously spread. If any serious occur-
rence arises from such things we have no
recourse but to send troops for their suppres-
sion, and this entails great loss of life. Our
Government is not so hard-hearted as to desire
the death of the people, but would rather
teach them better things. We therefore
authorize the Governors of Chihli and Shan-
tung to issue a plain proclamation and give
a clear notification of prohibition to the people,
in order to let them all know that the organiza-
tion of such societies is illegal. They should
cease their evil habits and become law-abiding,
loyal subjects. If they persist in their foolish
ways without reform they ought to be severely
punished and no leniency should be shown to
them. In regard to the divisions between the
Christians and the common people, all alike are
our people and subjects, and when there are
law disputes the local authorities should adjust
them carefully, and irrespective of class of
religion, seeking only to discover who is really
in the wrong and showing no partiality, in order
that the people may realize the fatherly sympathy
of the Throne. Let this be widely published."

(Note.—It is curious to note the desire for
fatherly sympathy towards these rioters, in
contrast with the death punishment inflicted
on the many who sympathized with the reform
movement.)

THE VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION
which sets forth the above, adds:—

"It appears by the law that all idle persons
who instead of attending to their duties devote
themselves to teaching people fencing and box-
ing, and that all who go to them for such in-
struction, or those who give public exhibitions
of fencing to make money and thereby excite
the imagination of the people, are acting con-
trary to the law and render themselves liable to
it. Such teachers are liable to arrest and banish-
ment to 1,000 li, after receiving 100 blows;
while those who go to them for instruction are
liable to 100 blows and three years' banishment,
and at the end of that time to be escorted by a
guard to their native place and kept under obser-
vation. If shops, or inns, or monasteries shel-
ter such persons without reporting the same, or
if the Ti Paces fail to arrest them, the law
commands that they shall receive 80 blows.
Thus to teach and practice boxing is punishable
by law, and much more so is the ignorant mis-
conduct of the people who become excited by
rumors from other provinces. Their teaching
consists of making charms and reciting spells
by which the people become possessed of power
to resist fire-arms. They believe this and
organize the *I Ho Chuan*, and practice boxing
and fencing, thereby extending their influence
in all directions. They are known to oppose
religions, make trouble and disturb the peace,
and when the Government troops go to disperse
them they dare to resist them. They have been
noticed by both civil and military authorities.
Some appear to comply in the face of the
officials, but continue their evil practices behind
their backs. We regard all people, whether
Christians or not, as children of the Govern-
ment, and all disputes among them should be
laid before the officials and left to their judg-
ment. But the people do just the contrary.
They collect mobs and burn down property,
exact ransom and injure others, while resisting
the Imperial troops and officials. Their actions

are those of robbers and bandits. You all have
lives and property, what profit is it to you to be
excited to this foolishness and to willfully violate
the law? Strict orders are now given to local
authorities to arrest such foolish fellows, and I
hereby notify the gentry and every class in every
district that all who gather people together and
organize secret societies are breaking the law,
and those who disturb the peace and rob violent-
ly, cannot be excused by the law. All who erect
sheds for boxing instruction or act in such
a way as to cause a rising, are authorized to be
arrested and severely punished. All
ignorant persons who have been tempted to join
the society and practice boxing, should repent
at once, and discontinue their evil habits and
become peaceful and loyal subjects. If they
repent they will be pardoned for past faults, and
if they do not but still continue their evil prac-
tices, the local authorities will punish them
severely without leniency. The common people
and Christians are all subjects, and are to be
treated with fatherly sympathy without distinc-
tion, but when disputes arise among them they
ought to be submitted to the authorities. They
should not presumptuously act on the dictates of
angry feeling and give cause for offence. The
Christians also should not make trouble to
oppress the people, nor persuade the missionaries
to give them protection in order to get the best
of a suit. The local authorities should judge the
cases according to law without distinction.
Both people and Christians should occupy them-
selves with their own duties and avoid jealousy
and suspicions, but give due weight to public
harmony and peace. All of you respect this
and obey."

Note the mild form of the proclamation,
promising pardon for the most criminal offences
in the past, and threatening 100 blows for what
is really rebellion and treason. The Edict has
had no effect. Tientsin and Peking are sur-
rounded by Boxers and enlisting as well as drill-
ing goes on constantly. Boxer speeches are be-
ing made daily to immense crowds outside the
south gate of Tientsin city, and the people say
of the edict: "It is foreign, and means nothing."
It has been issued by the Viceroy because the
foreigners paid him to do it. 100 blows is
nothing to suffer for the privilege of driving
out the foreigners and destroying the foreign
religion." Then, too, the officials act on secret
instructions, and not necessarily on Edicts of
this nature, and its effect has thus far been nil.

[To be concluded.]

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve
out of a tooth, you will remember how much it
looked like a little ship of war, white cotton
thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict
such a mountain of agony? And why does it do
it? "Dissease," you say, Ah, surely, A
simple and obvious answer; yet in what way does
the true nerve-draw, wrapped up and coated, as it
is, like the wires in a submarine cable, get to be
diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become
fearfully out of order, or our friend Miss Hunt,
alluding to the neuralgia from which she once
suffered, would not say, "Sometimes I was al-
most mad with the pain." And that is but one
of many forms of torture imposed on us by the
nerves; yet without these nerves we should be
but lumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of
motion.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve-pains?
The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for
them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air
of a torrid summer day. The real cause and
cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we
find them?

"Nearly all my life," says Miss Hunt, "I have
suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind.
I felt low, weary and weak, having little or no
energy. My appetite was variable. At one time
I would eat voraciously, and at other times I
could not touch a morsel of food."

"After eating I had great distress at the chest
and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom
from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs.
As the years passed by my nerves became totally
unstrung, and I endured untold misery from
neuralgia. My lips and half my face were al-
most dead from this distressing malady."

"The lady will pardon the writer. In the
same of being objects of use and pleasure, they
were in truth practically dead; but in another
sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when
it is pierced and rent with the lanes of the
lightning."

"I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor,
but in spite of all their medicines and applications
I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was al-
most mad with the pain."

[Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances
the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and
people have, not infrequently, taken their own
lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism
or gout can be compared with neuralgia and
(please observe) the whole three are forms of the
same thing—results of the same cause. Hence
sufferers from the former two ailments will be
wise also to read this essay to its end.]

"In June, 1886," continues the letter, "a book
was left at my house in which I read of many
persons who had been cured by a medicine called
Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought a supply
from a chemist in New North Road, and soon
my indigestion got better, the pain in my head
and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I
had done for years."

"I think it only right that others should know
of what has done so much for me. You have,
therefore, my permission to make this statement
public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt,
57, Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London,
June 30th, 1898."

Our correspondent is a schoolmistress, and as
her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence.
At the outset she names the radical and only
real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or, as
we differently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from
want of nourishment, and poisoned by the pro-
ducts of food constantly decomposing in the
stomach, her nervous system was thrown into
wild disorder, and protested and cried out with
the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no
embellishments are effective to remedy symptoms
springing from a cause so profound and firmly
seated.

Would we stop the writing of the trees dur-
ing a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held.
We must employ, if we possess it, a power
which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still."

Something akin to this Mother Seigel's Syrup
did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It
enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body,
and with returning strength the nervous storm
subsided into the calm and harmony of Health.

[To be continued.]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"COROMANDEL,"
Captain F. W. Vibert, R.N., carrying Har
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 4th August,
1900, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for
the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transshipment.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, via PORTS OF CALL	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	—	F. W. Vibert, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th Aug. at Noon.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	CALCUTTA	Brit. str.	—	Bartlett	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Aug.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	RHODEUS	Brit. str.	—	Day	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st Aug.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	Day	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Sept.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	SARPEDON	Brit. str.	—	Gier	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Aug.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL	KONIG ALBERT	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 9th Aug. at Noon.
MAISELLES, &c, via PORTS OF CALL	TOKIN	Fren. str.	—	Dupuy Fromy	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th inst. at 1 P.M.
MAISELLES, &c, via STORE, &c	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. B. Macmillan	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Aug. at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BANCA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Babot	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 14th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	—	Behrens	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 9th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARBURG	Ger. str.	—	v. Binzer	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 12th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SIBIRIA	Ger. str.	—	Braun	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	—	Jager	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 30th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SERBIA	Ger. str.	—	Sachs	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 12th Oct.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	ALBENSA	Brit. str.	—	Peterson	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	RICHMOND CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Craven	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On or about 4th Aug.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	—	A. Jackson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On or about 24th Aug.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA, &c	GOODWIN	Brit. str.	—	M. J. Curran	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	To-morrow.
VICTORIA, B.C., &c, via SHANGHAI, &c	IZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via MOJI, &c	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On or about 15th Aug.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c	EXPRESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	—	J. Kennedy	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th Aug.
PORTLAND, OREGON, &c	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 4th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c	DORIC	Brit. str.	—	—	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 7th Aug. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th Aug. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c	CHINA	Amr. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 31st inst. at Noon.
SAN DIEGO, &c, via POOCHOW, KOBE, &c	CARLEISLE CITY	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 9th Aug. at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug. at 4 P.M.
GERMAN COLONIAL & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	MUNCHEN	Ger. str.	—	Krebs	MELCHERS & CO.	On 5th Sept. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI & KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. S. Tongue, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 4th Aug.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug. at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Fren. str.	—	Durande	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On or about 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	C. T. Denny	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 3rd Aug.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO	THALES	Brit. str.	—	Pasmore	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO	TAMRU MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Nagata	MIYU BUSSAN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO	ASING MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Sato	MIYU BUSSAN KAISHA	On 5th Aug. at Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	Rolle	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ESMERALDA	Brit. str.	—	G. T. Blaxland	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 31st inst. at 5 P.M.
MANILA	SUNGLANG	Brit. str.	—	Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Aug. at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	—	Pennefather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug. at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	KASHING	Brit. str.	—	Hopkins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst. at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA & SAMARANG	CHUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 4th Aug. at 2 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	KANSU	Brit. str.	—	Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAVSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. Cox	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 31st inst. at 3 P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 July 26, CATHERINE APCAR, British steamer, 1,730, J. G. Oliff, Calcutta 7th July, General.—DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co.
 July 26, GERMANIA, German str., 1,714, Koller, Saigon 23rd July, General.—JESSEN & Co.
 July 26, ALBISIA, German str., 3,312, Knuth, Hamburg 7th June and Singapore 21st July, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
 July 26, MACHEW, German str., 995, T. E. Parrell, Swatow via Bangkok 18th July, Ilico.—MELCHERS & CO.
 July 26, NEVADA, British transport, 2,993, G. Jacobs, Calcutta 12th July.
 July 26, DAPHNE, German str., 1,293, Nissen, Moji 24th July, Cal.—SIEMSEN & Co.
 July 26, PHOENIX, British str., 3,580, R. Day, Singapore 21st July, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 July 26, EUTHETILLA, British str., 2,015, Stott, Moji 21st July, Coals.—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
 July 26, ROYALIST, British str., 1,568, Tierney, Moji 19th July, Coals.—DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 26th July.
 HILACHI MARU, Japanese str., for London.
 THALES, British str., for Swatow.
 KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 PAKHOI, British str., for Kobe.
 SINA, British str., for Swatow.
 CHUCKAT, British str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

July 26, KONING WILHELMINA DER NEDERLANDEN, Dutch cruiser, for Shanghai.
 July 26, WEIMAR, German str., for Shanghai.
 July 26, PALANCOZZA, British transport, for Calcutta.
 July 26, WARDHA, British transport, for Wel-haiwei.
 July 26, VITALA, British transport, for Wel-haiwei.
 July 26, VADALA, British transport, for Wel-haiwei.
 July 26, MICHAEL JESSEN, German str., for Hoilow.
 July 26, HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
 July 26, KWANGLEE, British str., for Shanghai.
 July 26, PAKHOI, British str., for Kobe.
 July 26, SIAM, British str., for Swatow.
 July 26, CHOWTAI, British str., for Bangkok.
 July 26, TAIHUN, Amr. str., for Haiphong.
 July 26, STUTTGART, German str., for Europe.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Tamsid Maru.
 KOWLOON DOCKS.—U.S.S. Monterey, Chang-sha, Argus, Tichong, Triton.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Goodwin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Prometheus*, from Singapore 21st July, had light northerly winds and fine weather with smooth sea.
 The British steamer *Machew*, from Bangkok via Swatow 17th July, had fine and clear weather and light northerly winds.
 The British steamer *Catherine Apcar*, from Calcutta 7th July, had light N. and N.E. S. and S.E. winds and cloudy throughout; smooth sea.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
 THE Company's Steamship
"THALES."
 Captain Pasmore, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2079]
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
 THE Company's Steamship
"KUMSANG."
 Captain Payne, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1900. [2025]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG."

Captain Rolfe, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at 2 P.M.

This steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2077]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YAWATA MARU."

(3,500 tons gross, Captain A. E. Moses), will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at 4 P.M.

This new Mail steamer is especially constructed for service in the Tropics and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Return tickets issued by this Company are available for return by steamers of the other Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1900. [2014]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANSU."

Captain Somerville, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2055]

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ACARA."

will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 28th inst.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1900. [1904]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CEBU AND ILOILO.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAIFONG."

Captain Pennefather, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this twin screw Steamer.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900. [1928]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS."

Captain Durande, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 30th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1900. [2]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Proposed Sailing.

* GOODWIN.....4,421 A. Jackson July 28 MONSHIRE.....2,872 J. Kennedy Aug. 4

VICTORIA.....3,592 J. Panton Aug. 7 BRAEMAR.....3,601 W. Watt Aug. 25

QUEEN ADALADE.....2,835 F. McNair Aug. 20 ARGYLE.....2,907 W. S. Thomson Sept. 20

DUNK OF FIFE.....3,321 J. S. Cox Sept. 3 MONSHIRE.....2,872 J. Kennedy Oct. 20

* Calling at Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table. Doctor and STEWARDESSE carried.

Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, £47.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, £41.

The Railroad travelling in second to none on the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma. Dining Car is attached to trans-continental trains day and night; TACOMA to New York in 44 days. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA, OR PORTLAND, £28.

The best route to the Klamath Gold Fields. Frequent sailings from VICTORIA, TACOMA and PORTLAND to DYER, and St. MICHAEL.

HONGKONG TO YELLOWSTONE PARK AND BACK, \$25 10s. Od.

This rate covers the ocean voyage to TACOMA or PORTLAND and back, Railway from TACOMA or PORTLAND to CINCINNATI and return, Sleeping and Dining Car accommodation, Tacoma or Portland to Livingston and return, and Stage Coach transportation, Cinnabar to Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Fountain and Upper Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon and Falls of the Yellowstone, and return, and one half days' board at the Park Association Hotels.

These tickets will be sold for passage by any N. P. Steamer leaving Hongkong between 1st May and 8th August, and will be good for re-embarkation on N. P. Steamer within four months, thus affording ample time for hunting and fishing trips in addition to the tour of the Park.

The round trip can be made within three months.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

A Special rate allowed to members of Government Service.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [10]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI

LONDON, &c

YOKOHAMA VIA NA-GASAKI and KOBE

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

For Further Particulars, apply to

A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1900. [1]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

(FREIGHT SERVICE).

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINIDAD, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

* SILESIA.....HAMBURG.....On 9th Aug. Freight and Passage.

MARBURG.....(London with transshipment in Hamburg).....Aug. 12th.

* SIBIRIA.....(London with transshipment in Hamburg).....Sept. 1st.

SAXONIA.....(London with transshipment in Hamburg).....Sept. 1st.

SERBIA.....(London with transshipment in Hamburg).....Sept. 1st.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, etc., apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Ostasiatischer Fracht-Dampfer Dienst.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [13]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
 Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

"EMPRESS OF CHINA," Comdr. B. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 8th Aug., 1900

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 29th Aug., 1900

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN," Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept., 1900

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leaves daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE IN 100 HOURS.

Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI MARU," Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900. [15]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITER- RANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVERPLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 30th July, 1900, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOKIN," Captain Dupuy Frere, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via Ports of call, WITHOUT TRANSIT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Specie and Parcels must be sent on board, July. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and Values of Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1900. [2]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain G. T. Blackland, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

A doctor is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [2076]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CEBU AND ILOILO.

THE Company's Steamship

"KASHING,"

Captain Hopkins, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1900. [2047]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO

AND SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "CARLISLE CITY" About 6th Aug.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE" About 15th Sept.

THE Steamship "CARLISLE CITY" will be despatched for SHANGHAI, MOJOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, on MONDAY, the 6th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1900. [14]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANPOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"

Captain I. Sato, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [1443]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(Taking Cargo at London rates.)

THE Company's Steamship

"SARFEDON,"

Captain Grier, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th August.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1900. [1893]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, July 31, at Noon.

*ALGOA (via Moji, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at Noon.

*For Cargo only.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at Noon.

CITY OF PEKING (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1900. [4]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALCHAS,"

Captain Bartlett, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900. [1865]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI,"

Captain W. E. Craven, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th August.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1900. [2020]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

REGULAR SERVICE

FOR GERMAN COLONIAL AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Calling at SAIPAN, PONAPE, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, FINSCHHAFFEN, HEBERTS-HOHE, TOWNSVILLE, ROCKHAMPTON, BRISBANE and SYDNEY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1900, at Noon, THE Steamship

"MUNCHEN,"

(4,536 Reg. Tonnage),

Captain Krebs, with Mails, Passengers Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen etc. washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1900. [2018]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, the 31st July, and THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 4th August, or they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [1863]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

DORIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at Noon.

COMET (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at Noon.

GABRIO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1900, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1900. [4]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALCHAS,"

Captain Bartlett, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900. [1865]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI,"

Captain W. E. Craven, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th August.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1900. [2020]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

REGULAR SERVICE

FOR GERMAN COLONIAL AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Calling at SAIPAN, PONAPE, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, FINSCHHAFFEN, HEBERTS-HOHE, TOWNSVILLE, ROCKHAMPTON, BRISBANE and SYDNEY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1900, at Noon, THE Steamship

"MUNCHEN,"

(4,536 Reg. Tonnage),

Captain Krebs, with Mails, Passengers Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen etc. washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1900. [2018]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, the 31st July, and THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 4th August, or they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [1863]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

S.S. "AFRIDI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, whence they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1900. [2046]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "QUEEN ADELAIDE."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJOI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [10]

HONGKONG.

Steamers.

Agha, Aust. str., 1,173, Marochino, July 22, Sander, Wieler & Co.

Alesia, German str., 3,312, Knuth, July 23, Siemens & Co.

Algoa, British str., 7,575, Hansford, July 11, P. M. S. S. Co.

Baron Inverdale, British str., 2,040, Bridges, July 20, Admiralty.

Bavonia, British str., 1,467, Potter, July 21, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Catherine, French str., 1,730, Oliffent, July 20, David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Changsha, British str., 1,463, Moore, May 29, Butterfield & Swire.

China, American str., 3,187, Seabury, July 21, P. M. S. S. Co.

Chittagong, British str., 1,241, Cordell, July 20, Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Daphne, German str., 1,290, Nissen, July 26, Siemens & Co.

Euphrosia, British str., 2,048, Stott, July 26, A. J. Rolfe, Karberg & Co.

Eva, German steamer, 2,083, Peterson, July 15, Siemens & Co.

Germnia, German str., 1,714, Moller, July 26, Jebson & Co.

Goodwin, British str., 2,332, Jackson, June 4, Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Hanoi, French steamer, 749, Pannier, July 5, A. E. Marty.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., 6,177, Anderson, July 25, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Holha, French str., 500, Merless, July 23, A. E. Marty.

Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., 2,801, Cunow, July 20, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Java, British steamer, 2,093, Gordon, July 25, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Kaifong, British str., 1,024, Pennefather, July 24, Butterfield & Swire.

Kamsung, British str., 2,078, Payne, July 18, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Machew, G. man str., 1,088, Farrell, July 23, Melchers & Co.

Mausang, British str., 1,020, Kynock, July 10, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Pelusa, British str., 1,700, Connell, July 8, Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Petraoch, German str., 1,252, Uecker, July 17, Sander, Wieler & Co.

Phranang, German str., 1,021, Calder, July 25, Melchers & Co.

Prometheus, British str., 3,580, Day, July 23, Butterfield & Swire.

Queen Adelaide, British str., 1,835, McNair, July 24, Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Royalist, British str., 1,668, Tierney, July 26, Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Taichong, German str., 828, Ahrens, July 11, Meyer & Co.

Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., 1,075, Nagata, July 25, M. E. Kaisha.

Thales, British steamer, 820, Passmore, July 25, Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Tritos, German str., 1,033, Schlaikier, July 12, Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Yawata Maru, Jap. str., 3,816, Moses, July 24, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yorihime Maru, Jap. str., 1,142, Minamikawa, July 17, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Yans